

justly chargeable with the loss of the fortification. Neither of them he said were entitled to the credit of the act. It belonged to that man, (pointing to Cambreleng who sat in the seat next to front of him, and shaking his long finger full and violently in his face, as the "premonitory" turned round his smiling physiognomy) yes, said he, raising his voice, as Nathan said to David—*thou art the man!* He then went into a history of the whole proceedings, took up the record, and showed by it that Mr. Cambreleng refused on that famous night to report the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee, after the President had left the Capitol in wrath, because, as he said at the time, it was after 12 o'clock, and therefore there was no constitutional House. He then showed that Churchill C. Cambreleng (and he hung out the name loud and often) did remain in the House and vote after that time. He said Mr. D. H. Lewis, another member of the Conference Committee, made the report after he found that Mr. Cambreleng would not. (Here Mr. C. said he did not make it.) He did make it, said Mr. Wise at the top of his voice, and here it is upon the record (at the same time holding up the book of reports.) He charged the same species of maneuvering also upon Samuel Beardsley. He said that when Mr. D. H. Lewis made the report and it was to be acted upon, there was no quorum to be found!—Like the men of Roderic Dhu, a portion of the House would come and go at the call of a whistle, or the stamp of a foot! After portraying the inconsistency of the conduct of Cambreleng and Beardsley, in refusing to vote at one time after it was 12 o'clock, and then voting upon another question still after that, he asked where were their consciences? The Speaker said that was not in order. Well, then, where were their scruples?

In alluding, two or three times, to the various novelties exhibited in the scenes of the last famous night of the last session, Mr. Wise declared that a portion of the members were drowsy and tired, others indolent and indifferent and some drunk. So he said that what with maneuvering, being tired, sleepy, lazy, and drunk, no quorum could be had only when certain individuals desired it. He was called to order for saying that the members of the last House were drunk on the last night of the session. Mr. Wise said he did not charge them all with being drunk, nor did he say that one half or the tenth part were drunk; but that some of them were drunk it was well known. The fact could not be disputed.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, rose and asked Mr. Wise to name those who he knew were drunk.

Mr. Wise: If I were to name them, the gentleman might feel unpleasant.

Here order! order! was cried by the Speaker and by the members. Order was restored and the VIRGINIA SCORCHER went on. His unerring rifle told at every shot.

Mr. Wise also went to the Speaker. He said the truth must all come out. He then gave the substance of a private conversation between Mr. Polk and Mr. Cambreleng, on the famous last night, about the Executive's wishes in relation to the 3,000,000, which Mr. Polk at the time told to one of his colleagues, with the injunction, not to say anything about it. Mr. Wise said if the Speaker denied it he had a witness to confirm the fact. Mr. Polk replied and admitted the substance of the charge. Mr. Wise continued for some time after, when an adjournment was called for and carried before he had concluded.

The Correspondent of this Cincinnati Whig says on the same subject,

The remarks of Mr. Adams [intimating that Mr. Webster would be willing to join the enemy of his country,] was followed with the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet, and the striking upon the desks by the orderly members of the orderly party. The confusion was intense. The Speaker with a tremulous voice demanded order, saying that such disorder had not taken place in Congress for the last ten years. "Never—never before," was echoed from all parts of the House.

* Another letter says, that when the clapping among the members subsided, "the Galleries hissed the Representatives!"

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. White submitted the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate what number of Cherokee Indians residing east of the river Mississippi, enrolled themselves for removal to the western side of said river, from the 4th March, 1829, to the 1st day of January last, stating particularly the number enrolled each year; likewise the number of improvements valued for such emigrants in each year, giving the name of each Indian for whom a valuation was made, a description of the place valued, the sum at which it was valued, and the name of each person who received the valuation money; and also whether the business of enrollment was suspended for any portion of the time within the periods before mentioned, and how long.

Mr. Calhoun, from the select committee, to whom had been referred that part of the President's Message in relation to the transmission, by mail, of incendiary publications in relation to slavery, made a voluminous report, accompanied with the following bill.

Mr. C. said the committee were not unanimous in their assent to all the views embraced in the report. The bill, however, was assented to by a majority of the committee, and the report in part, was assented to by each member of it.

A bill prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which by the laws of said State, &c., may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster in any State, Territory, or District, knowingly, to receive and put into the mail any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper printed or written, or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery addressed to any person or post office in any State, Territory, or District, where, by the laws of said State, &c., its circulation is prohibited. Nor shall it be lawful for any deputy postmaster in said State, &c., knowingly to deliver to any person any such pamphlet, &c., except to such person or persons as are duly authorized by the proper authority of such State, Territory, &c., to receive the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to dismiss from office any deputy postmaster offending in the premises, and such deputy postmaster shall, on conviction thereof in any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than —, nor more than —, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of deputy postmasters, mail carriers and other official agents of the Post Office Department, to co-operate, as far as may be, to prevent the circulation of any pamphlet, &c., in any State &c., where by the laws of said State, &c., the same are prohibited, and that nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department, shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other agent, &c., convicted of knowingly circulating the same in any State, Territory or District.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Post Master General to furnish to the Deputy Post Masters and the Agents of the department, copies of the laws of the several States, prohibiting the publication or circulation of such pamphlets &c.; for their government in the premises, and make such regulations and give such instructions in carrying this act into effect, as may not be contrary to law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, &c., That the Deputy Post Masters, where the pamphlets &c. may be deposited, shall under the instructions of the Post Master General from time to time, give notice to the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the persons depositing them; and if not withdrawn in the space of one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

The Bill was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Mangum 5000 extra copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

The consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution, was resumed, and debated by Mr. Mangum and Mr. Clayton, when without concluding his remarks Mr. C. gave way to a motion to adjourn.

February 5.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred that portion of the President's annual message on the subject of our relations with France, reported a bill making appropriations to a amount of about \$2,000,000 for the three fortifications in the country; read and ordered to a second reading.

Monday, Feb. 8.

After receiving and referring to the Committee on Foreign Relations, a message from the President concerning the mediation of Great Britain, (which will be found in another column) the remainder of the day was spent in discussing the question suggested by Mr. Benton's resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Abolition of Slavery.

Mr. Pinckney, of S. C. asked the unanimous consent of the House to present a resolution in relation to the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Granger called for the reading of the resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That all memorials which have been offered, or which may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolution presented by an honorable member from Maine, [Mr. Jarvis] with an amendment thereto proposed by an honorable member from Virginia [Mr. Wise] and every other paper and proposition which may be submitted in relation to this subject, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report.

That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this confederacy, and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union.

Assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slave-holding States, and of the people of this District, and to re-establish harmony and tranquility among the various sections of this Union.

Objection having been made, Mr. Pinckney moved that the rule be suspended, in order to receive the resolution; at the same time stating to the House, that his only object in presenting the resolution now, was that it might be printed for the information of the House, and taken up whenever the House should resume the consideration of Mr. Jarvis's resolution on the same subject.

Mr. Morgan, of Va. moved to lay the motion to suspend the rule upon the table: which last motion was lost.

And the question on the motion to suspend the rule, was then taken, and decided in the negative; Yeas 121: Noes 75: [not being two thirds].

February 5.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, moved the suspension of the rule, for the purpose of offering the following resolution: Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,

in regard to the execution of the Treaty of July 4, 1831, by France, approve of the President's late Message, recommending the prohibition of French products, and the entry of French vessels into our ports.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion to suspend on the table.

Decided in the affirmative—Yeas 119—Noes not counted.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Pinckney moved to suspend "the rule" for the purpose of taking up his resolutions on the subject of slavery. After some remarks in opposition from Mr. Hammond, the motion prevailed. There being a disposition shown for debate, Mr. Mann, of N. Y. moved the previous question.—Decided in the affirmative. Yeas 102, Noes 80.

After various motions the part of the resolution going to refer to a select committee the petitions and former resolutions on this subject was adopted. Yeas 124, Noes 48.

The report instructing the committee to report that Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with slavery in the States, was adopted. Yeas 201, Noes 7.

The following part: "And that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia," was adopted, yeas 163, noes 47.

The question was then taken on the following part of the resolution: "Because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union," which was adopted, yeas 127; noes 76.

The question was then taken on the concluding part of the resolution, which instructs the committee to assign reasons for these conclusions, calculated to enlighten the public mind, and repress agitation, &c. This was also adopted, yeas 168, noes 6.

The committee was ordered to consist of nine.

[From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]

Mexico.—Upon a close perusal of the Mexican papers and private correspondence received by the Congress arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we find the following additional particulars.

The supreme government, under date of the 30th December, caused the following decree to be published and circulated in every district of the Republic.

Art. 1st. All foreigners that may land in any part of the republic, or shall make their way into the interior, armed and with the intention of attacking her territory, shall be regarded and punished as pirates, considering that they do not belong to any nation at war with the Republic, and that they do not act under any recognized flag.

Art. 2nd. Foreigners that land in any of our ports, or seek to introduce arms and ammunition by land through any channel in a state of insurrection against the government of the nation, and with the avowed object of placing such implements of war in the hands of her enemies, shall be treated and punished in the same manner.

Signed: TORNEL.

Santa Ana left San Louis for Leona, Vicario, Coahuila, on the 2d January, and is perhaps by this time in Texas. There is no longer a doubt that the continuation of the present system of government in Mexico, and the fate of Santa Ana himself, depends upon the result of the expedition against Texas.

Indian War.

Tallahassee, Jan. 23.—The Tallahassee mail carrier reports, that he heard on his route, that Capt. Wm. B. Hooper and his men and horses over the Suwannee river, near the Suwannee Old Town, when he was attacked by a body of 30 Indians. Capt. H. had only 15 men, and had crossed 9 horses over to the west side of the river, when the Indians made the attack, drove his men back and captured the 9 horses. Two men, Henry Pendleton and Jesse Hicks, were mortally wounded. One Indian was killed, and another wounded, supposed mortally.

Tallahassee, Jan. 30.—The middle district in a few days will have six hundred men under arms engaged in the Seminole war. A number fully equal to one third of the effective men in it.

Capt. Hooker on the lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite flank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed, two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five.—With his remaining men he boldly charged on the enemy. While thus engaged, his boat got adrift, and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deadly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa—they will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few days from this place.—They state that the loss of the Seminoles at the battle of Withlacoochee was one hundred and four killed.

Gallant Affair.—On the 12th inst. Col. Parish at the head of two hundred Volunteers from this District, composed of the companies of Captains Alston, Bellamy, and Caswell, had a sharp encounter with a large body of Indians. The attack commenced with the advanced guard under Capt. Bellamy, who had been allowed by the enemy to pass their main body. Col. Parish immediately hastened forward to his support, when suddenly he was attacked on both flanks by the enemy placed in ambush. The Volunteers made an unsuccessful attempt to charge on horseback—they were then dismounted and formed in admirable order. They then charged upon the enemy in a manner worthy of veterans. In the meantime, Capt. Bellamy having routed the attacking party opposed to him, fell back upon the main body. The enemy was soon forced to take shelter in a thicket. By this time, night was coming on, it was not prudent to follow them, where the localities of the place and the darkness would have given them great advantages. Our men rested on their arms in the open pine woods,

prepared to renew the action at daylight; but during the night the savages effected a retreat. Their loss must have been considerable, as six dead bodies were counted in one part of the field of battle. Two days after, Col. Parish marched for Fort King, and arrived there in safety. He then proceeded to Powell's town, and destroyed it. The Volunteers then returned to Fort Drane, where they are now encamped.

From the Columbus Enquirer, of Feb. 5.

On Monday last Generals McDougald and Bailey, with other officers and citizens who were requested to attend, met the chiefs of the Creek Tribe of Indians in Council, at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of hearing such propositions as the chiefs were willing to make relative to the disturbance on the river below. The Commanding officers with those in attendance, went at the special and particular request of the Chiefs, and for the purpose of letting them distinctly understand the condition of the controversy and what should be done in future. The Indians were disposed, as far as we could judge, to maintain every friendly relation with the whites, avowed that they had endeavored to restrain their tribes from aggressions on the citizens of Georgia, and that none had been guilty but a set of lawless young men who had committed the offences contrary to their counsel and wishes.

The Chiefs also signed the following paper:

We the undersigned Chiefs of the Creek Nation of Indians, do hereby pledge ourselves to restrain our young men in future from passing over into the territory Georgia at any place prohibited by law; that we will restrain them from committing depredations on the persons and property of the people of Georgia, and if in future any such depredations shall be committed, we will aid with our tribes in arresting the offenders and delivering them to the civil authority of Georgia. And we further pledge ourselves to cause all property stolen by the Indians, to be brought to Fort Mitchell and delivered to the commanding Officer, where the owner can identify and get the same; and that we will cause to be dispersed all such Indians as are now, or may be hereafter assembled on the Frontier of Georgia.

Ne hah x Micco,
Elah x Emathla,
Tucka x batche Fixico,
Yah bo x Co Harjo,
No cose x Yo bo lah,
Nul kup ke x Tutenuggee,
Yah hap x Harjo,

In presence of B. MARSHALL,
February 1st, 1836.

From the Floridian.

Powell the Seminole Indian.—The following facts, in relation to this interesting personage, I collected from authentic sources during the late campaign, and they may be relied on.

OSCEOLA, or Powell, the head chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history, with Philip of Pokanokee, or Tekumseh, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps, more ferocity. He is a half breed (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red stick Tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned and active, complexion rather light, deep restless eyes, and a remarkable clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age. He has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station, by his superior talents, courage, and ambition; not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy, and insolent, and on one occasion, in talk with the late lamented Agent, Gen. Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs, that they wanted no Agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined, afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the Treaty, and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the Agent and officers at Camp Ling, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals among the troublesome Micouskees, with which tribe he was at variance; and for these services received repeated marks of friendship from the Agent, and gained his entire confidence.

Suddenly he threw off the guise of friendship—murdered Churly Mathla, a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him—received as allies, the Micouskees, who were glad to have such a leader; and raised forthwith, the fire brand and scalping knife.

He, it is supposed, led on the party which attacked and defeated the advance guard of Col. Warren's regiment, about the 17th of December.

On the 28th he was seen at the head of a band who rushed upon Gen. Thompson and some other gentlemen, within range of the guns at Fort King shot and scalped them.

On the 31st, he made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the army under Gen. Call and Clinch, whilst engaged in crossing a deep and dangerous stream, the Withlacoochee—attacking at two points, simultaneously, and only yielding after a desperate struggle of an hour.

During the action he was recognised by the officers and men of the regular army, fighting several paces in advance of his men, and after each discharge of his rifle, wiping it with the utmost coolness; and his voice was distinctly heard when his men were flying, trying to rally them.

He is, or pretends to be, of the belief, that the old treaty at Payne's landing is the only binding one, and according to his account, the time stipulated for their removal by that treaty does not expire for five years yet; and he says he can fight the whites for that length of time.

"Twelve friendly Indians arrived yesterday from Tampa—they will act as guides to the expedition which will march in a few

days from this place. They state that the loss of Seminoles at the battle of Withlacoochee, was one hundred and four killed. Among whom was Osceola or Powell; who they say, received two wounds, and died two days after the action.

The reported death of Powell is not generally credited by our citizens."

Tallahassee Floridian.

A letter received in Charleston, dated Tallahassee, Feb. 2, has the following postscript: "The Governor has, this evening, declared Martial Law."

A rendezvous has been opened in Mobile for volunteers to go to Florida, and one in New Orleans. At the former \$50 bounty is offered; at the latter \$30. It was supposed on the 26th January, that 300 would soon be ready to march from New Orleans. One hundred and seven volunteers, under the command of Cap. J. Duncan Allen, arrived last evening by the Rail Road from Barnwell District, and were quartered in the Citadel.

Charleston Courier, Feb. 6.

FLORIDA SERVICE.

Orders were received here yesterday from the Commander-in-Chief, by Brigadier General James W. Cantey, directing him to levy immediately, from his Brigade, three companies to act as mounted riflemen, or infantry, and to proceed forthwith to Puyburg above Savannah, and report themselves to an officer of the United States Army, who will be in waiting there to muster them into service.

In pursuance of these orders, the Brigadier General has ordered the companies wanted, to be raised from the Regiments commanded by Colonels, Chesnut, Lightfoot and Reynolds.

Camden Journal, Feb. 6.

Upwards of 300 men arrived here on Saturday night by the Rail Road, from Abbeville and Edgefield Districts; and with others, amounting to about 400 in all, are quartered at the U. S. Arsenal in Cannonborough.

The whole number of Troops ready to start in a few days, (including the Irish Volunteers, under Captain Henry) is between 5 and 600.

Charleston Courier.

The quota of militia required from the Districts of Kershaw, Richland and Fairfield, has been supplied by Volunteers, without a draught. The Camden Journal says:

"The District of Kershaw has nobly responded to the call of her country. In pursuance of orders from the Executive of the State, and to which we alluded last week, Col. Chesnut's Regiment paraded in Camden on Monday last, for the purpose of furnishing one company of mounted men, by draft, if a sufficient number of Volunteers did not offer, for the Florida campaign. After the line was formed, Brigadier General Cantey read the order of the Executive, to the Regiment, and made a few brief, patriotic remarks. Col. Chesnut and Major McWille then addressed them in a most feeling and eloquent manner, explaining the nature of the service in which they would be engaged, and the savage character of the foe they would have to encounter. The flag was then placed in front of the line, and an invitation given to those who were willing to offer their service in behalf of their suffering fellow citizens of Florida, to advance and dress by the flag. The invitation was scarcely uttered before the whole Regiment, with the exception of about twenty, we do not believe there were more, was in the line with the flag.

The following are the commissioned officers elected by the company.

Col. John Chesnut, Captain.
Capt. Thos. Lang, 1st. Lieutenant.
Col. John Mickle, 2d.
Lewis J. Patterson, Ensign.

Capt. B. Boykin, who had been elected first Lieutenant, (adds the Journal,) was taken sick with the measles on Wednesday evening. In the morning when the troops were formed, Capt. Thomas Lang, the father-in-law of Capt. Boykin, was found in the ranks to supply his place. Such prompt devotion to the call of his country deserves honorable notice. The company unanimously and by acclamation, elected him to the first Lieutenancy.

There has occurred in the course of the mounting and equipping this gallant band, some instances of individual liberality, generosity and devotion, which deserve to be recorded in letters of gold.

THE COLUMBIA VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M. the company of Volunteers from this place, for the relief of our suffering brethren in Florida, paraded at the Market House, according to orders, and at 10 o'clock, marched to the Granby landing, to embark on board the Steamer James Boatwright, for Charleston. They were escorted to the landing by the Richland Cavalry, the College Cadets, and a large concourse of citizens. Upon arriving there, before embarking, an appropriate and affecting prayer was offered up by the Rev. Professor Elliott, and a short and animating address, delivered to the soldiers, by the Lieut., Col. P. M. Butler. About 12 o'clock, the Boatwright, with her gallant crew sailed off, with the American flag floating in the breeze, amid shouts of Farewell! Farewell! from friends and relatives, and the firing of guns from both sides of the river. The scene was solemn and thrilling. Never have we witnessed so large an assemblage as appeared on the banks of the Congaree, to bid adieu to this gallant band.

Agreeably to the orders of Gen. Scott, a regiment of 750 men was to be raised by draft from this State, and a company of 64 men, exclusive of officers, was to be the quota of this district; but the promptitude of our fellow citizens in volunteering, precluded the necessity of a draft entirely.

The company raised amounts to 106 privates.—When the call was first made, our brave fellow citizens, P. M. Butler was elected captain of the company, but by the appointment of the Governor, he has since been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the whole regiment, and Benjamin T. Elmore elected in his place. The officers are as follows:

Robert H. Goodwin, Colonel,
P. M. Butler Lieutenant,
B. T. Elmore, Captain of the Richland company,
James Douglass, 1st Lieutenant,
John Hemphill, of Sumter, 2d Lieutenant.

T. P. Cooper, Ensign,
Wm. A. Brantwait, Orderly Sergeant,
H. S. Maxcy, Adjutant,
J. S. Cohen, Pay Master,
George Keer, Quartermaster,
James E. Not, Surgeon,
A. Nagel, Assistant Surgeon.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

To every subscriber who will procure us three responsible new subscribers, we will forward a receipt for a year's subscription.

We have hitherto advertised for merchants, by the square, below the rates common in the State, and always before charged in this town. We must however return to the common rates, for all advertisements handed in after this date. Of this no merchant will complain who wishes a paper to be sustained in the town otherwise than at the expense of the publisher.

The February number of the Southern Agriculturist has come to hand. It is rich in the variety and sterling value of its articles. See the table of contents.

Are not the appetites of our agricultural readers sharpened by the bill of fare which we lay before them in the table of contents of so many agricultural periodicals? Can they resist the temptation of reading from week to week such tables without subscribing for at least some of the works, that they may be able to read the articles themselves?

There is a subscription paper in the Book store where those who wish to subscribe may have an opportunity of doing so. The Editor will take pleasure in forwarding their names, provided the amount of money furnished to be forwarded be not less than five dollars. We would not put the publishers to the expense of postage for less.

We have received the February number of the Tennessee Farmer, published monthly at Jonesborough, price only one dollar per annum. As evidence of its great variety of valuable matter we refer to the table of contents which will be found in another column.

The Presbyterians of Georgia obtained a charter from the Legislature of that State, at its last session, for a Literary Institution to be called Oglethorpe University; and they are now making exertions to endow it. A manual labor department is to be connected with it.

The Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, at its late meeting, also resolved to take measures for the establishment and endowment of a College to be under the charge of that Conference.

It is stated, on the authority of a letter writer from Washington, that the offer of mediation on the part of the British Government, between this country and France, was made; not after the usual form of communication between Governments, through the ministers of the respective countries, but by an autograph letter of the King to the President; and that, of course, the President returned his answer in the same form.

We see it stated in some of the papers that Dr. Xavier Chabert, the fire king, has been killed in New York by the explosion of some chemical ingredients with which he was making experiments.

To Rev. Mr. Post, late of Washington city has accepted a call to the Pastoral charge of the circular (Congregational) Church of Charleston.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following highly important and acceptable Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be inexcusable to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lesson of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is originally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recom-